THE MISSOURI QUESTION. Herewith we print, in full, the President's reply to the Missouri-Kansas delegation of unconditional Unionists, who solicited the removal of Gen. Schofield, commander of the Department of the West, accompanying it with the Letter of Instructions to Gen. Schofield, and also Mr. Drake's rejoinder to both. They are documents of immediate interest; and as they deal with a matter that has been greatly mooted in our sister State, where much had blood exists, they will, we are sure attract the attention of our readers.

the men remaining. If ten men escape from With all proper deference to the Presitheir company, and are not brought back, the example infects perhaps forty of those dent, we believe he has not done wisely. If we should lay aside, as irrelevant, the remaining, fills them with discontent, and political bearings of the question at issue sets them to watching for chances to debetween the parties in Missouri, the removal of Schofield would be still demanded. He is incompetent for the great duties that are imposed upon him-not so much by his perversity as by his lack of power. A weak man, possibly believing in the rectitude of his intentions and the necessity of his action, he is controlled by wicked men; and until more ability, more firm ness and more zeal are put in his place the pacification of Missouri is impossible

Schofield is only a shadow. But the decision is made: Schofield re mains, and all parties must acquiesce, until such time as the President, having more light and wiser counsels, completes the work that he has begun in the letter to which we refer, and, instead of instructing the incompetent, puts him aside. Mean while, we recommend to our friends in Missouri an observance of the caution demanded by the exigency of their situa tion. If they are prudent and discreet, their cause will become the cause of the Republic, and non-compliance with their wishes will be as impossible as to prevent the Mississippi from flowing toward the Gulf. Their first necessity is submission to the authority that bears now so heavily upon them; and their next is an appeal, as soon as Congress meets, to the unbiased sense of the nation. But to that tribunal they must carry a record in which obedience is entire. Their day of triumph is not far off.

REBEL PEACE PROPOSITIONS. Richmond hath two, yes, three journals—the Enquirer, the Whig, and the Examincr. The last of these is of the old "Democratic regime, but violently opposed, as occasion warrants, to the manner in which the bogus government is administered, and the rebel war conducted. It has no confidence in King Jeff., none in his Ministers, none in his measures, and none in his war policy. It is open-mouthed as any newspaper in Richmond dare be, truculent. defiant, and, after the Southern method, always emart. That is, it quotes Roman history, it is prolific in Greek, Persian and Assyrian parallels; but it has yet to learn and delivered to the Provost Marshal, the that we are in the middle of the nineteenth century, and that all the Romans are dead and done for. It is always resonant without being eloquent. Turgidity is its forte; and in the turgid line of editorial composition, it is not surpassed by the New York World, which is a model for us of the North. The Whig is under ers in every neighborhood. Deserters a cloud. As its name implies, it was never in fellowship with the powers that have would not find so many people ready to made Virginia what she is. Suspected of harbor or employ them, or to resist the officers in arresting them. Finding deteca lingering love for the Union, it is comtion and arrest almost certain, thousands nunciation of the Yankees and the Govof deserters would voluntarily return to ernment, which are not its wont. There their regiments to escape punishment or is always something behind, which the secure lenient treatment, and the other soldiers would feel infinitely less temptation editors dare not tell, but which the well-into desert their colors when they saw that formed reader would not be slow to guess. It is also opposed to the ruling dynasty; those who ran away were sure to be caught but its opposition is timid and hesitating and sent back. A slight knowledge of human nature hence feeble and without effect. The Enquirer, with which we have mainly to deal, and the application of a little common sense will effectually cure the alarming is the paper of the rebel Capital. Under the control of two of the leading rebel disease of desertion, and restore to service, families of the State, early in the field as in a very short time, nine-tenths of those an organ of disunion, wholly unscrupunow absent from duty without leave. The an organ of disunion, wholly unscrupu-Government is now offering \$300 of bounty lous and thoroughly traitorous in the purfor volunteer recruits. It should offer as suits of its purposes, devoted to slavery est development of De- large a sum for the reclamation of desertmocracy and Christianity—it is not ers, if a less reward shall not prove sufficient. The present petty reward of \$30 lected as the medium of communication is but making a farce of the thing, and is between a depotic government and an saying to the country and the army that between a deposite government and an abused and a betrayed people. As it is the crime of desertion, and the loss of a conducted with what in the South, is soldier by it, is only regarded as a damage called ability, ciz, pertness of speech and to the Government of \$30. People will flippancy in dealing with great questions, not generally put themselves to the disa-we need not wonder that the choice which greeable trouble of catching runaway solgreeable trouble of catching runaway solnade it Mr. J. Davis & Co.'s mouth-piece. diers, so long as the War Department manhas been justified by its performances. It

arms. They are:

set forth with the sanction and approba-

tion of Davis himself; and that they are

intended to be a compenensive and final reply to the gabble in which the Copperheads, especially of the Northwest, have

Had they appeared in the Whig, or in the Examiner, they would not have been worthy a moment's consideration. In the

the Pro-Slavery party on its so-called De-

mocratic basis, and a new division of the

honors and emoluments that the Govern-

ment has to bestow, will promptly reject

them; and there is not an Unionist in all the land who will not vote his house from

over his head; or, if necessary, the shirt off his back, for a continuance of the

struggle, rather than to be a consenting

party to the dishonor and destruction which

an acceptance of these propositions would

involve. Let the war go on. If for the

of fearful struggle to achieve independence

Enquire implies, De a war or tion, let the extermination begin!

ed in relation to this matter of peace.

ifests but one-tenth as much desire to reis emphatically the recel organ; and as claim a deserter as to obtain a recruit. such its words are entitled to the attention The Home of Tuttle.

Gen. Tuttle, the War Democrat, who was foolish enough to believe that he could save which, lacking the inspiration of the rebel leaders, they could not claim. In it all changes of measures are foreshadowed; the Copperhead party from treason by acceptin it the pulse of the public is felt; and in ing the nomination for Governor of Iowa, on a peace platform has been repudiated by his own neighbors. We learn that Keosaque, the it those whom the oligarchy have condemned are executed in advance of trial place of his residence, and a Democratic preor official accusation. In it we read not circt, gave a majority of sixteen votes against what the editors think, but what Mr. him; while his own county, Van Buren, (one Davis, Mr. Benjamin or some helper of of the southern tier of counties in the State,)
gare 330 majority against him. We also learn
that one of those who worked against him of this unenvied pair, has commanded.

The Richmond Enquirer of a late date, speaking by authority as we suppose, has mest zealeusly was his own brother. Such are the rewards of those who permit theman article on Peace between the North and the South, to which we vesterday selves to be used by the friends of traitors. briefly referred. But, lest the editorial paragraph should have escaped the atten-

Venezuela.
The rew Federal Government of Venezuela has just sppointed Scnor Blas Bruzual, a citizen of that republic, to be Envoy Extraordinary to the Government of the United States
The appointment of a Minister of such explicit with any house conferred by that tion of a part of our readers, we reprint a summary of the conditions upon which the rebels will consent to lay down their alted rank is an honor conferred by that republic upon no other nation, and one which our Government will duly appreciate. Mr Bruzuel is a statesman of enlightened, liberal views, and is strongly averse to Euro

arms. They are:
Recognition by the enemy of the independance of the Confederate States.
Withdrawal of Yankee forces from every foot of Confederate ground, including Kentucky and Missouri.
Withdrawal of Yankee soldiers from Marylard, until that State shall decide, by a free vote, whether she will remain in the old Union or sak admission into the Confederacy. pean meddling in the effairs of this continent He is opposed to a state religion, and in favor of full toleration; is a strong anti-slavery Chien or ack admission into the Consent on the part of the Federal Government to give up to the Confederacy its proportion of the Navy, as it stood at the time of secresion, or to pay for the same.

Yielding up all pretentions, on the part of the Federal Government, to that portion of the Federal Government, to that portion of the old territories which lies west of the Confederate States.

An equitable settlement, on the basis of our absolute independence and equal rights, on all accounts of the public debt and public lauds, and of the advantages accruing from foreign treaties. man, and an ardent friend to the cause of our Union. The appointment of such a Minister to our Government at this time is significant.

clared that "the negro is no longer an object of small talk in the South. The people of the South have a place for them, and that is color when a man is willing to fight for his Remembering the antecedents of the Enquirer, and its present well known relations to the rebel authorities, we can prised to hear of the Copperheads doing the have no doubt that these conditions are same.

THE POPULAR FEELING TOWARDS ENG LAND AND FRANCE.—This feeling was de-monstrated at the Busssian banquet on lish Admiral sailed away with his squadron without replying to the invita-tion to the banquet. The French Admirat Reyneud sent a polite note of regret on ac-count of previous engagements. Every one of the speakers had something to say in conworthy a moment's consideration. In the first, they would have been regarded as an insane effort to establish a character for rebel ultraism; and in the Examiner they would have read as a warning to the peo-

ple that the bogus government was about to propose other and milder terms. But subject war remarkable. in the Enquirer they have almost the NAPOLEON LEAVES MAXIMILLIAN IN THE weight of an official declaration; and as LURCH.-La France announces that M. De Bellegme, member of the Corps Legislatif, has published a pamphlet entitled "France such we must regard them until such time as our victories and rebel necessities infuse, and Mexico," which concludes that on the aceven into the conduct of that sheet, some cession of the Archduke Maximillian to the throne the work of France would terminate, and glimmerings of hopelessness of the war that rebellion wages. We need not ask our readers how they the French troops would be immediately with like the terms. Even the Copperheads, whose prime object is the restoration of

sylvania, visited the polls, at Williamsport, to vote, he boastfully held up his ticket, exclaiming, "Here is a ticket which is copper all over!" Immediately behind Packer came a jolly Hibernian, also in the act of voting, who cried out in a lusty voice, "Be jabers

cently expressed wish of Mr. Lincoln to wit-ness a performance of "Macbeth" was grati-fied last week, when Miss Cushman appeared in Washington, in the part of Lady Macbeth, for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission. saving of the Republic, it must as the Enquirer implies, be a war of exterminathousand dollars. Whether the President intends to give another criticism upon Shaks-peare or not, the journals at Washington do

THE MISSOURI QUESTION. Reply of President Lincoln to the Missouri Delegation.

great an effort on the part of the present

generation to preserve and perpetuate it,

EIGHTY-EIGHT THOUSAND DE-SERTERS AT LARGE

It is reported there are yet eighty-eight

thousand deserters at large. A great num-

ber have been caught and returned to their

regiments, but perhaps as many have in

the meantime escaped from the army. We

do not believe that deserters are being

reclaimed any faster than others are run-

ning off, so that the aggregate number

absent from duty is not being reduced in

Desertion is one of, if not the greatest

evil in the army. Not only does it seriously weaken the regiments, but it demoralizes

We never could understand why the

ence to desertion, why it makes so small

the least.

hough Copperheads think otherwise.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CEN. SCHOFIELD. Address of C. D. Drake, Chairman o

the Delegation. THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER. EXECUTIVE MANSION. WASHINGTON, Oct. 5, 1903.

Hon. Charles D. Drake and others, Committee Hon. Charles D. Drake and others, Committee:
GENTLEMEN: Your original address, presented on the 30th ultimo, and the four supplementary ones presented on the 3d instant have been carefully considered. I hope you will regard the other duties claiming my attention, together with the great length and importance of these documents, as constituting a sufficient apology for my not having reaponded sooner. ting a sufficient apology for my not having responded sconer.

These papers, framed for a common object, consist of the things, demanded, and the reasons far demanding them.

The things demanded are—
First. That Gen. Schofield shall be relieved, and General Buller be appointed as Commander of the Military Department of Missouri.

Second. That the system of Eurolled Missouri.

War Department shows so much indifferexertions to reclaim those that have run

certions to reclaim those that have run away. The arrest and return of a deserter not only adds a man to the ranks, but it tends to prevent others from deserting. There would be few descritions if the men believed that concealment was impossible, and return certain. But the whole rank and file of the army know full well that the War Department makes but little effort for the reclamation of deserters, and that the vast majority of them are not sent back, or punished in any way. The President has called for 300,000 men. Nearly one-third of this number might be procured by sending back to duty the 88,000 deserters skulking through the country. If these men were promptly returned to duty, they would make so great a reinforcement to the army as to enable it "to move on the enemy's works."

But how shall they be caught and returned? Certainly not by the method heretofore in practice. For the first eighteen months of the war, there was no reward offered for the apprehension of deserters, that we heard of; for the next nine months ten dollars was offered; for the last six or eight weeks thirty dollars is offered; and here we have the solution of the ill success of the War Department in sending them back. The Government should be willing to spend as much in recovering deserters as in obtaining reciviles—indeed more. The reward paid for their recovery to service should be so high as to make it a pecuniary object for citizens, as well as professional detectives, to

cruits—indeed more. The reward paid for their recovery to service should be so high as to make it a pecuniary object for citizens, as well as professional detectives, to describe ment has always paid a bounty of \$100 for volunteer recruits, and it should pay a reward of \$100 for the apprehension of descrters. If a citizen shall give such information to a Provost Marshal as shall lead to the arrest and recovery of a deserter, he ought to be paid at least \$50; and delivered to the Provost Marshal, the reward should be \$100. The full reward of \$100 should be paid to the Marshals, and their deputies for every deserter they find and return to duty. We believe that if this reward were paid, deserters would be picked up and sent back at the rate of 2,000 a week. Sharp eyes would immediately be on the watch for the skulkers would not find so many neople ready to

did or could injure loyal men, or the Union cause.
You charge that upon General Curtis being superseded by General Schoëled, Franklin A. Dick was superseded by James O. Broadhead, as Provost Marshal General. No very specific showing is made as to how this did or could injure the Union cause. It recalls however the condition of things, as presented to me, which led to a change of Commander for that Department.
To restrain contraband intelligence and trade, a system of searches, selzures, permits, and passes had been introduced, I thick, by General Fremont. When General Halleck came, he found and continued this system, and added an order applicable to some parts of the State, to levy and collect contributions from noted rebels, to compensate losses, and Tellere destitution caused by the rebellion. majecx, as stated, constituted a sort of system which General Curtis found in full operation when he took command of the Department. That there was a necessity for some thing of the sort was clear; but that it was liable to great abuse in administration was equally clear. Against to execute it, contrary to the great Prayer, were led into temptation. Some might, while others would not resist the temptation. It was not received.

practice doublies existed to some extent, and it was a real additional eril, that it could be, and was plausibly charged to exist in greater extent than it did.

When Gen. Curtis took command of the Department, Mr. Dick, against whom I neversinew anything to allege, land general charge of this system. A controversy in regard to it rapidly grew into allege, land general charge of this system. A controversy in regard to it rapidly grew into allege, land general charge of this system. A controversy in regard to it rapidly grew into allege, land general charge of the rapidly grew into allege, land general charge of the reportions. One side irmored the necessity; and megnified the evils of the system; while the other ignored the evils and magnified the enecessity; and cach bitterly assalled the motives of the other. I could not fall to see that the controversy enlarged in the same proportions as the professed Union men there distinctly took sides in two opposings political parties. I exhausted my wits, and very nearly my patience, also, in efforts to convince both that the evils they charged on each other were inherent in the case, and could not be cured by giving either party a victory over the other.

Plainly the irritating aystem was not to be perpetuated; and it was plausibly urged that it could be modified at once with advantage. The case could earcely be worse, and whether it could be modified at once with advantage. The case could earcely be worse, and whether it could be made better could only be determined by a trial. In this view and not to bar or brand General Curils, or to give a victory to any party, I made the change of Commander for the Department. I now learn that com after this change Mr. Dick was removed, and that Mr. Broadhead, a gentleman of no less good character, was put in the place. The mere fact of this change is more distinctly complained of than in any conduct of the new officer, or other consequence of the change.

I gave the new commander no instructions as to the fact of the change in t

from Banks, or Grant, or Steele, or Rosecrans?

Few things have been so grateful to my
anxious feeling, as when, in June last, the
local force in Missouri, aided Gen. Schofield
to so promptly send a large general force to
the relief of Gen. Grant, then investing Vicksburg, and menaced from without by Gen.
Johnston. Was this all wrong? Should the
Enrolled Militia then have been broken up,
and General Heron kept from Grant, to police
Mistouri? So far from finding cause to object, I confess to a sympathy for whatever relieves our general force in Missouri, and allows it to serve elsewhere.

I therefore, as at present advised, cannot
attempt the destruction of the Enrolled Militia of Missouri. I may add, that the force
being under the national military control, it
is also within the proclamation with regard
to the Habasa Corpus.

I concur in the propriety of your request
in regard to elections and have, as you see.

is also within the propriety of your request to the Habas Corpus.

I concur in the propriety of your request in regard to elections, and have, as you see, directed General Schofield occordingly. I do not feel justified to enter upon the broad field you present in regard to the political differences between Radicals and Conservatives. From time to time I have done and said what

A New Rebel Idea.
The Mobile Register, of a recent date, de-

cordance with the purposes of General Scholled. With my present views, I must decline to remove General Scholled. In this I decide nothing against General Butler. I sincerely wish it were convenient to assign him a suitable command. nly of the assemblage in regard to this

When ex-Governor Packer, of Pennhere is a ballot to kill your snake!"

THE PRESIDENT AT THE THEATRE.—The re-Pare or not, the journals as training on not say. His letter to Mr. Hackett has been commented upon in England, and not to the and found the Republic, and it is worth as | discredit of his dramatic taste,

appeared to me proper to do and say. The public knows it well. It obliges notody to follow me, and I trust it obliges me to follow nobody. The Radicals and Conservatives each agree with me in some things and disagree in others. I could wish both to agree with me in all thiege; for then they would agree with each other, and would be too strong for any foe from any quarter. They, however, choose to do otherwise, and I do not question their right. I. too, shall do what seems to be my duty. I hold whoever commands in Missouri or elsewhere responsible to me, and not to either Radicals or Conservatives. It is my duty to hear all; but, at last, I must, within my sphere, judge what to do and what to forbear.

Your obedient servant, A. Lincoln. last, I must, whether and do and what to forbear.

Your obedient servant,

A. Lincoln.

INSTRUCTIONS TO GEN. SCHOFIELD [Copy.]

Executive Mansion, Warnington, D. C., Oct. 1, 1863. }

General John M. Schofield:

Whissouri. We claimed that Missouri was as mucl entitled as any other State to be protected by the mational arms, and that neither law, just the nor equity demanded that the burdon c protecting her should be thrown upon he General John M. Schofeld:

There is no organized military force in sowed opposition to the General Government now in Missouri; and if any such shall re-spieer, your duty in regard to it will be too plain to require any special instraction. Still, the condition of things, both there and cleewhere, is such as to render it indispensable to maintain, for a time, the United States military establishment in that State, as well as to rely upon it for a fair, contribution of support to that establishment generally. Your immediate duty in regard to Missouri now is to advance the efficiency of that establishment, and to so use it, as far as practicable, to compel the excited people there to leave one another alone.

Under your recent order, which I have approved, you will only arrest individuals, and suppress assemblies or newspapers, when they may be working palpable injury to the military in your charge; and in no other case will you interfere with the expression of opinion in any form, or allow it to be interfered with violently by others. In this you have a discretion to exercise with great caution calmess and forbearance. sected to the command of processive their, and used for the advancement of a processor policy.

We asked the President not to allow the Eurolied Militia to be supported at the expense of the United States, because it was odiously conscripted into service without lawful authority; because its oristence is a hardful authority; because its oristence is a hardful entering the control of the control of the popular of Miscouri; because its sid in carrying out the measures of the Department Commander in some points, sgainst dis oyal persons, had been dealed by Governor Gamble's order; and because the power in Governor Gamble's hands of appelling the field officers of that force is used to proseribe Radical Union men, and appoint in their places men of doubtful loyalty, and in some instances, men who, in the former stages of the rebellion, were violent secessionis's; but the President in his letter does not deem these points worthy of remark.

We declared that from the day of General Schoffeld's accession to the command of this Department, matters have grown worse and worse in Missouri till now they are in a more terrible condition than they have been at any time since the outbreak of the rebellion; but this does not seem to have arrested the Presidentics.

ble, enforce the same forbearance upon the people.

Report to me your opinion upon the availability for good of the Enrolled Militin of the State. Allow no one to enlist colored troops, except upon orders from you, or from here through you.

Allow no one to assume the functions of confiscating property, under the law. of Congress, or otherwise, except upon orders from here.

here.

At elections, see that those, and only those, are allowed to vote, who are entitled to do so by the laws of Missouri, including as of those laws the restriction laid by the Missouri Convention upon those who may have participated in the rebellion. pated in the rebellion.

So far as practicable, you will, by means of your military force, expel guerillas, marauders and murderers, and all who are known to harbor, ald or abot them. But in like man-

To now restore peace, let the military obey orders; and those not of the military, leave such other alone, thus not breaking the peace themselves.

In giving the above directions, it is not intended to restrain you in other expedient and necessary matters not falling within their range. Your obedient sersant.

Lincoln.

To the Radical Union men of Missouri:
It becomes my duty as chairman of the delegation from Missouri, which recently visited the city of Washington, to confer with President Lincolu in regard to Missouri affairs, to asy before you his reply to the communications submitted by the delegation to him, which reply is hereanto subjoined. It came which reply is hereanto subjoined. not until now had time to prepare. My remarks will be such as seem to me justified by the occasion. They will be dictated by no spirit of disrespect toward the President, personally or officially.

A perusal of the President's letter will satisfy you that except in a single point, the vieit of the delegation to him failed, for the prerent, to attain its objects. This will be a source of rejoicing to our adversaries, as it will be of regret to you, and to all men of unconditional loyalty in the country.

Nothing was more manifest to the delegation while in Washington, then that the sympathies of the unconditional Unionists of all the loyal States were enlisted in our behalf. We were recognized as the representatives of

sayond. Your cause is just in the sight of Heaven and of men, and must be upheld.—
Great principles like ours never die. All that is needed to vindicate and spread them is bruve, carnest and patient hearts, and stern, rerointe will. The lasue is upon us and must be met. Again sudsgain lurge you to realize that it is between Loyaltr and Disloyaltr. With the most selemn earmestness, I invoke every man who loves his country, hates treason, loathes trailors, and abnors elawery as the spring, and life and power of the rebellion, to perform his whole duty in this great juncture of our affairs. On the third day of November, let every such man devote bimself with all his might to the great cause of his country and freedom, and the setting sun of that day will see the power of disloyalty linally and utterly broken in Missouri.

Sr. Louis, October 22, 1863. ST. LOUIS, October 22, 1863. The New York World declares that it is impossible to raise the men called for by the President's proclamation by volunteering! the loyal states were entired in our other.
We were recognized as the representatives of
the true Union party of Missouri; and will be
so recognized hereafter by the whole body of
such Union men as have justswept Conservatism and Copperheadism from the face of
Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Iowa, and will in due As we expected. WHO ARE TRAITORS?-Among the latest truest and noblest atterances of Stephen A.
Douglas, is the following: "America wants Pennsylvania, Onto, and lowa, and will in due time perform the same glorious work in other States. Had nothing more been effected by our visit to the seat of Government, this were a cause of present congratulation, as it will be of future advantage.

Though the President has not judged it expedient, under all the circumstances, to meet the wishes of those in Missouri, whom, in our interview with him. he expressly recognized citizen who, after war is declared, condemns the justice of her cause and sympathizes with the enemy. ALL SUCH ARE TRAITORS IN THEIR HEARTS."

Their hearts.

"Democrits can be found doling out their sickening sympathy for the success of this unholy cause. Those of the South have frequently said that they will listen to no compremise short of a recognition of their ndependence; this being true, a Peace Democrat is a Disuniolist, for the South will have no reace short of disunion, unless compelled by force of armite abandon her present position."—Senater Rice, of Minnesota, a Democrat. Dr. James Hunter, of 88 Washington Street, Chicago, on the symptoms of Consumption. To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune : To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribuno:

Sm.—I now come, to speak of the symptoms
which indicate that the lungs have become "acfected"—that is to say that tubercles are deposited. It is no unusual thing to hear designated as
"a mere cold," or "a slight bronchial affection,"
symptoms which should excite the greatest
anxiety as indicating the commencement of tubercular deposition. When the physician prescribes
with the without the silvest of all as well symptoms.

think with us. The safety of the country is in that radicalism which would strike at the rebellion with every available means, and which deems it indispensable to the overthrow of the rebellion to destroy utterly its sole cause and life—the institution of Stavery. The loyal people of the land are rapidly embracing that great truth, and he who rejects or ignores it will live to see and regret his mistake.

That the President should have virtually adhered to Governor Gamble's administration, notwithstanding our 'representations, does not greatly surprise me. I could not overlook the important fact that two members of his Cabinet were avowedly our opponents, and that their presence in Washington abldes, while necessarily ours could be butransient. Their influence has doubtless triumphed for the time; buttit is a short lived triumph, even if continued to the end of the President's official term. Before that time the people will have pronounced their verdict. In the trial which is to precede its rendition, it is your duty and mine to perform our parts at eadily and manfully, unrepressed by present failure, and unswed by official opposition, however potent.

In connection with the remarks of the President concerning General Schofield, it is due to myself and the D. legation, and necessary to the truth of history, that I should make an explanatory statement. The President notices certain charges against Gen. Schofield, which may be thus enumerated:

1. Imbecilliv;

2. That General Schofield, on purpose to protect the Lawrence murderers, would not allow them to be pursued into Missouri;

3. That General Schofield has purposely withheld protection from loyal people, and purposely facilitated the objects of the disloyal.

When I say to you that no such charges were made, either in the address of the delegation, or in the letter of their Executive Committee, (both of which have been published), and that I heard no such charges made by any one in our interview with the President, you will understand my surprise at his refe wish If were convenient to assign him a suitable command.
In order to neet some existing evils. I have addressed a letter of instructions to General Schofield, a copy of which I enclose you. As to the "Eurolied Militia," I shall endeavor to ascertain better than I now know, what is its exact value. Let me say now, however, that your proposal to substitute national force for the "Eurolied Militia," implies that in your judgment the latter is doing some thing which needs to be done; and if so, the proposition to throw that force away, and to supply its piace by bringing other forces from the field where they are urgently needed, seems to me very extraordizary; whence shall they come? shall they be withdrawn from Banks, or Grant, or Steele, or Rose crans?

ward to his care, under the treatment by inhalation, almost with certainty.

Couch and Expectoration.—One of the carliest signs of consumption is soong. For a considerable time this is so slight as to be entirely overlooked by the patient, and may scarcely be noticed by his nearest relatives, it being in reality little more than an occasional dry hack. It is most commonly observed in the morning, on first getting out of bed, but it may also occur during the day—after meals and after walking or conversing. Some weeks or montis later, varying with the progress of the disease, the morning cough is attended by the expectoration of a clear fluid like saliva, and generally frothy. After a time little points of pale yellow or graylish yellow matter make their appearance in the frothly mucus, and as the disease and the continuous of the clear means. There is no uniformity in the amount expectorated in this disease. Occasionally the quantity is very small, even where there is extensive disease of the lungs; while, on the other hand, it may be profuse, steadily increasing from the commencement, until it reaches in the last stage half a pint or more in twenty-four hours. In many advanced cases the sputial looks like little balls of cotton or wool, and in others is of a greenish yellow color. Now, when a dry, hacking cough steals upon a person in apparent health, and without the occurrence of a cold it should always excite apprehension and lead to an immediate examination of the lungs. It may possibly throve unimportant because dry cough does not always end in consumption; but it is suspicious, and no man who values health and without the occurrence of a cold it should always excite apprehension and lead to an immediate examination of the lungs. It may possibly throve unimportant because dry cough does not always end in consumption; on the early stage, a Matha colored sitely mucus, and the procession of the color of less of fronky and the color of the carliest examination of the carliest examination of the carliest examina of the statements' prepared by sub-committees.

I regret that the charges contained in those
statements were made, for they were selected
by the President as the points to be answered,
to the almost entire exclusion of those urged
by the Delegation and the Executive Commititee. You will observe that his lotter does
not meet the grounds which we presented in
those papers. It is, in fact, more remarkable
for what it does not say, than for what it
says. It is equally remarkable for an apparent want of appreciation of the true posture
and needs of Missouri affairs.

We stated to lim that a pro-slavery policy
dominated Missouri, and that Gen. Schofield
had made himself a party to that policy; but
the President did not ree it, though his hope
of support for his Administration is in those
with whom is the anti-slavery sentiment of
the country.

We set forth that Gen. Schofield had identi-

will disregard its warning. When consumption follows chronicbronchilis, the expectoration is, in the early stage, a With colored sileky mucus, or phlechm, mixed with more or less of front states. It siles to shortness of breath is often one of the earliest symptoms of tubercalar diseases. It is first noticed by the patient or running quickly up a flight of stairs, or waiking up a hill. In the east rection in the patient or running quickly up a flight of stairs, or waiking up a hill. In the east rection in the patient of the monument of tightness and oppress of the disease. It some, it is less a shortness of breath han a sense of tightness and oppression in the chest on any active exertion. Many persons, when questioned in regard to this symptom, will draw a deep breath and forcubly strike the chest with the fist, remarking, "there's nothing the matter there." But unfortunately, this is no test of the strength of the lungs. Persons who have small lungs cap-rience the sense of shortness of breath much more than those who have naturally large lungs, because the latter can bear with a loss of capacity. This term, shortness of breath is used in the same sense as harried or rapid breathing, or want of air, and is often indicated from sightness in the same sense as harried or rapid breathing, or want of air, and is often indicated from sightness in the same sense as harried or rapid breathing, or want of air, and is often indicated from sightness in the same sense as harried or rapid breathing, or want of air, and is often indicated from sightness in the same sense as harried or rapid breathing, or want of air, and is often indicated from sightness in the same sense as harried or rapid breath. The mumber of respirations are being counted, set it down as a sure sign that he has more frequently than this, when quiet and not award that the number of his re-pirations are being counted, set it down as a sure sign that he has more frequently than this, when quiet and not award that the number of his re-pirations in health v with whom is the anti-slavery sentiment of the country.
We set forth that Gen. Schofield had identified himself with Gov. Gamble's pro-slavery administration; but the President did not heed his friends on that point, though he had yielded to the demands of those who are in reality, and will ere long show themselves to be his opponents, and removed from this Department Gen. Curils, who would not identify himself with that administration.
We represented that General Schofield had shaped his policy to conform to Governor Gamble's pro-slavery conservative views; but the President does not reply to that, though General Curtis was displaced in consequence

in consumption, the pulse keeps pace with the shortness of oreath. If a person is found to take 30 respirations in a minute his pulse will be about 30 or 55. If the number of respirations be increased to 25 the pulse will range from 105 to 110. This not invariably the case, but the exceptions are of his refusal to suffer Governor Gamble to of his refusal to suffer Governor Gamble to shape his policy.

We alleged that General Schofield had sub-ordinated Federal authority in Missouri to State rule; and we gave the ovidence of it in his General Order No. 89, of August 27, 1863, wherein he, in effect, admitted the necessity for obtaining Governor Gamble's permission to enlist men into the volunteer service of the United States out of the enrolled Missouri Millia-a force of State troops embodied without authority of law; but the President ignores the point, though one of the prominent causes of the array of Governor Gamble's whole power to procure Gan. Curtis' removal, was that officer's decided and proper refusal to recognize that force as one to which he should commit the protection of Missouri. or to.

I to St he pulse win range in the exception of invariably the case, but the exception are. In health the pulse should range from 60 it.

30— he average being about 64 beats is the minute of the average being about 64 beats in the minute about 65 are of breath on exertion, accompanied by increase in the frequency of the pulse of lense in the pulse in t Dr. James Hunter, of the firm of Drs. Raud

funder of New York, find it necessary to can be public against the supposition, that he is ever has been connected with any practitions. Placago: he having been informed that assert to that effect have been and are frequently it made. The only offices of the firm are 88 W motion etreet, in this city, and 832 Broadway, 1 ork. Chicago, Oct. 26th, 1883. oc-26-o848 1t Wanteo WANTED-A Situation as Bar expellence; he a young man who has had go expellence; he good accountant, etc., and can well recommended Actives to or liquite for Ar worlord Express, corner North Market and Michigan streets. WANTED-At the Intelligence and Employment Office, 107 Clark strots, Church bick, employment for male and female help for city and course. Care taken to supply private families with a lable belp. All orders prompty attended to. P. J. Box Xail. Comprising persons will nad respect ab estimations at this office occos-cells of the course of the control of the contro WANTED.—\$75 a Month.—

TY situation in a wholeseld house, (hous a shoe, or hat and cap, preferred.) Have had ore year's experience in the whole ale trade. The best references given. Address "O. H." Tribune offi Chicago, Illinois WANTED-In in a small private WANTED-2 first class trank V V makers; also 2 boys who have worked at the miless. Apply at Wilt & Lyons, 24 Aorth Clark at occor. WANTED-20 Cigar Makers, by Ord work and good pay. Only BEST NEW Wesp pers used.

WANTED-By a young widow of experience, a position as housekeeper to not urged by either.

The only point in which our mission was a success, is that of the order of the President to General Schofield concersing elections in this State; which you will have noticed with gratification has already been compiled with, by the issue of General Order No. 120. It is only justice to General Schofield to say, that he issued that order after a conference with a committee of Radical Union men, in the course of which he exhibited overy disposition to do all in his legitimate power to secure a fair election; readily adopting a suggestion from them, and afterwards adding an additional set-genul, which had not occurred to them. This result, of itself, compensates for the visit of our Delegation to the President. WANTED-500 Agents.

ANTED .- A reliable msn hav ANTED—By a man 33 years of

dent.
Radical Union men of Misrourii the case is before you. You have done your duty in the premiser, and though you have not gained all you hoped, there is no occasion to despond. Your cause is just in the sight of the premisers and of men portures he publish

There They Go.

anything by the stomach to allay such symptom

anything by the stomach to allay such symptoms he only masks the danger and gives temporary relief, while the disease itself progresses in the lungs and becomes more firmly seated. Thousands are, in this way, misled by false opinions from step to step until the ravages made by the disease render deception to longer possible. Instead of the promised return to health the poor invalid inde all his symptoms steadily growing worse, and grows importunate for relief. He finds that he least extration increases his shortness of

of the promised return to health the poor invalid indea all his symptoms steadily growing worse, and grows importunate for relief. He finds that the least exertion increases his shortness of breath, and that he is slowly, but surely, losing flesh. To quict his fears he is now advised to "visit the the country," to "take a sea voyage," or to "go to a warm climate for a season." If the spring, he is told he will get well so soon as he can enjoy the "pure bracing air of the country," and if it be winter, that he must be patient and wait for the "ensuing spring." But alsa's for those who put faith in these delusive promises. Too many learn when too late that the "country" referred to lies beyond the grave, and that the "spring," is a season which "country in the first fever is over "simple narrative of the series of the stiff fever is over "supple shown in its cities first fever is over "supple shown in the cities first fever is over "supple shown in the cities first fever is over "supple shown in the cities first fever is over "brown of the disease, and under proper treatment to restore them to health. If the invalid waits for pure the country is the strength country is dealer to the strength of the third stage, and I need not tell him that when disease is are advanced, cure is always difficult, and the result uncertain. If, on the other hand, he is treated in the early stage, while the system is yet strong, and the lungs not broken down, we can look forward to his cure, under the treatment by inhalation, almost with certainty.

Couch and Expectoration,—One of the carliest signs of consumption is cough. For a considerable time this test as the entirety overlooked.

wanted till May 1st, West 5ide preforred ress Port Office Box 5776. 0025-093-8t WANTED - To rent till first of
May, an office or part of one, on South Water
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new and splendid 8t el Burraving of PRESIDBNT LINGULM. One copy mailed in a site Tune
to any part of the country on receipt of 25 each
co21 c815-1m 82 Lake areas, Chicago, ill. ANTED-Board. One furn ished room for a lacy, child and servent. Ad-Post Office Box 2400, giving location and terms, WANTED—Agents to CSHV38E
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THE GERAT RESELLION. The cheapert and the
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fered. For terms and certifory a dress R. H. & H. & H.
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Lywhere between Mailons utest and Rock Liand arction, or the Fort Wayne Rishforder continuous control of the Fort Wayne Rishforder control of the Control of \$20 REWARD.—Strayed or

CTRAYED OR STOLEN.-From Best his pasture of C. BERIS, Edg. near Brighton, Brown his Horse, about ten years old. Has a block through his back. Anyone returning said Honse to Click Cit & CO., at their Packing House near Bridge port, or omce No. 19 S. Wein street, will be ilberally crewrided. CRAGIN & CO. who of the street, will be therefore when the street, Liverpool, when the street of th STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
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Property

6 feet cn Prairie Avenue, south of Old street,
174 feet on Prairie Avenue, cor of Rio Grande,
174 feet on Prairie Avenue, cor of Rio Grande,
176 feet on Prairie Avenue, lost's tulo Rio Grande,
40 feet on Uld street, hear luckans Avenue,
40 feet on Wabsh Avenue, bet, litt and 15th street,
15 feet on Wabsh Avenue, bet risk at rest.
15 feet on Wabsh Avenue, bat root 12th and 18th
15 feet on Wabsh Avenue, bat root 12th and 18th
15 feet on Wabsh Avenue, bat root 12th and 18th
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15 feet on Wabsh Avenue, bat root 12th OR SALE-Cheap, 320 Acres cordinat farming land-parity improved size discretization of the value of value of the value of value of the OR SALE-Mill Machinery OR SAUE .- A Lot for sale chean No. 176 North Clark street, 29 by 110 feet to a rext to the corner of Erie street, address to 2673. OR SALE-A New Schooner

FOR SALE.—A good second hand Beller 25 feet long by 12 loch diameter, will be sold clean for cosh. For particulars apply to A. W. O. SPOU! Et. L the Mechanics Savings Hank, No. 8 clark street.

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German bitters PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON, Phila., Pa., WILL REFECTUALLY CURE

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach,



NO ALCOHOL OR BAD WHISKY. ey Will CURE the above diseases in ninety-nine lo vou want something to Strengthen You Do you want a Good Appetite ? Do you want to Build up your Constitution ? Do you want to Feel Well ?

Do you want to feel Well;
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y concur in the truth of the above statement
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Are a positive remedy for all complaints person to remained, induction with district remediation in the property of the control of the THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. DR. KENNEDY, of Boxbary, Mass., Has discovered a COMMON PASTURR WEED, the erres Scrofuls, Eryligelss, Salt Rheum, Hingworm Scald Head, Pimples, Ulcerated Sore Legs Scale and Bloghes of every name and nature. When every other pilots purifier has falled by the old Pandara and popular remucy. For sale by all Bruggass,

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By GILBERT & SAMPSON. On THURSDAY, October 29th et 9% o'clock, a hall sell at our Sa carooma, 44, 46 and 48 Daarbo treet, (wen'y-dye crates of best White treckery FOR SALE.—Choice Residence treet, twenty-tree rates of Dres wind outside asser-nment of Joies, Dirace. Breakmand of a complete asser-nment of Joies, Dirace. Breakmand of W. W. ALDO-ITS boxes of Glassware, Via: Dharpaignes, Syrops, Molassee Cast, Tunblers, Bet Muga, Preserver, Unversel Dries, Bugan, Ac., &c. ALO-An invoice of Pea Trans. Markets, Co. Coloross, Glassia, Markets, BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, 14, 46, and 48 Dearborn Street. LANG & PALE OF Elegant New Furniture,

Pen Parlor and Fifteen Chamber Suits, two Plano Fortes, Mirrors, Pier Glassos, &C.,

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In Forwood Oil Walnoi and Mahogary, fusioned is Brockelle Figured Rep. best English Hair Cloth, and Crimton Plus.

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Very elegant Fier Gass, elaborately ornamented, Fier Falles, richly ornamented Git, Waitur and Rossewood Frame Shirtoris, PIANOS.

Two Rosewood Case Piano Fortes, Toctaves, in good order, one by haiett & Cumsion, Boston.

Seventy-free Conference, Leaving Conting and Falles Conference, Leaving Largetts, two Sowners, Leaving Largetts, two Sowners, Leaving Largetts, two Sowners, Leaving Largetts, Lougees, Field Chines, Editer and Charles Chairs, R. ching and Fally Chairs, Joseph and Englash Chairs, R. ching and Fally Chairs, Joseph Gilberty & Bantysop, Octional Directing Bureau, Washatands & Co.

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PARLOR, OFFICE STORE & COOK STOVES.
8-PLY and BRUSSELS CARPETS, Creckery and Silver Plated Ware, &c., &c.,
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DE WEDNESDAY, October 23th, at 11 o'clost, at it Balesto me, in Fortand Biock, conner of Destriand Windle, conner of Destriand Wallington streets. At 11 o'clost, at 11 o'c

AT AUCTION,

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15 Acties' and gents' saddles and bridles.
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2 double-tarrel gam, i svoving rills and pistol.
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Aucticnears. WM. A. FUTTERS & CO., Driental Curlosities on Free Exhibition, For Three Days and Evenings. ON WEDNESDAY, TRURSDAY AND FAIDAY October 23, 29, and 30,

At our Esterons, in Fortland Block, 103, 105, and 107 Dearborn street conter of Washington street, where may be seen the most magnificant color of Chines and Japane. gc.os ever imported into this country.

Those who wish to purchase by private asia will have an opportunity on those days, after which time the entire took will be doned only particle.

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SATINETS, TAILOE'S TRIMMINGS, &G, &G.,
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Without reserve for cash, on THUHBDAY, October
2th, at 9% o clock at our Balesroogs, Portland Block,
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house.

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AT AUCTION, ON FRIDAY, OCTOBER 39, AT 10 O'CLOCK A.M.
On finise street, Scutheast corner of Twelfith street,
leave binst street cas at Twelfith street,
We shall sell without reserve, for cash, twenty
Fores and Maises, from six to him; years old, all
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A tion, at 221 Late street, corner of Frankin treet, at 9% o'cock A. M. om Monday Wednesday, flurter ay and Friday, Oct. 5th. 3th. 90 and 5th. o'chic Acasimeres, Shirts and Drawers, Gloves, Mitts, ocks, Hoose, a geseral searchment of Noltons, Fortishing Goods, and Boots and Shoes, &c., &c. occ. 5ct.5tt. 8. NIGERSON, Auditonocci WHOLESALE

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We shall offer our large and well selected stock a the above days to the highest hidder, and at PRIVATE SALE Throughout the week. We guarantee our stock is LARGER AND BETTER SELECTED. AND OFFERED AT

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BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN RESIDENCE,

For Sale at Auction. The fire House and Eleven Acres of Land in EOCK-FORD, Ills, known as the PARTE BOOK FILAD, loca-The land is all choice, overlooking the city and sur-rounding county, highly cultyated and nearunfully laid out and decorated with

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubbery House nearly new, with a good Barn, GREEN HOUSE, OFFICE, ICE HOUSE, AND OTHER OUTBUILDINGS. The situation is one of the finest in the town, and could command the attention of every seeker for a

eautiful and pleasant home.
Will be sold at AUCTION, at the premises. On Thursday, November 5th, 1863, AT 3 O'CLOCK, P. M., (If not previously sold at private sale.) Terms—Caab or its equivalent. Inquire of b. & J. G. PENFIELD.

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A Collection of Glees, Quartetts and Chornses, (many of them from New Operas.) By Frederick H. Pease. The disinguishing features of this work are fresh ness and originality. Its convents are no rouses or old compositions, but New and Sparkling,

COMPRIATED Plees, Quartetts, Tros. Serenades, Charts, Four-Par Bongs, Choruses, Operatic Selections, Hymns, Tunes, and Sacred Anthems.

Tunes, and SECTEL AMMENS.

BALFE'S NEW OPELA, "The Armoret of Nance."
and VERDI'S NEW OPERA, "Il Forza Del Desido."
contribute several charmbg picces, Frica II eccepts of whice the "Manchal Leta". Filliate maled,
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Prices Reduced for the Great Fair.
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The largest stock and most complete assortment in
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ce20 of34 tw CHICAGO LEATHER BELT-ING MANUFATORY.—I shall commence the

AT 196 LAKE STREET,

November 1st, 1963, cc16-0236-2W

Ampsemente

CHICAGO MUSIC UNION. FIRST

CHAMBER CONCERT CHICAGO MUSICAL UNION.

At their Hall Methodist Church Block,

On Monday Evening, Oct. 28th.

Flat. Beetheven rave. Flano Miss de Pelgrein Vioin, Mr. Lawis. Viois, Mr. Muraberrer. Vioincello, Mr. Belatka o) harroduction-crave. [Pi.no. Miss de rougress. Aliggio conbrio.

c) Andonie Cartanile. [Vi.li. Mr. Lavis. 19 andonie Cartanile. Violia, Mr. Muraberrer. Vi.lincolo. Itr. Belaikis.

-Solo. — Solo. — Miss. MATTISON. — Angenbla Chorus, with colos from "A Night is Greads. — MUSICAL UNION. — Krontrop. — Krontrop. — Miss. LUMPARD. — Ologhus. — Colo. — Miss. LUMPARD.

.—Houting Chorus.
... Houting Chorus.
... Dues from "II Glurahibu"
MISS MAIN and MIS. MATTIGON.
... Asie and Sine: Chorus from "Si Faul." by
Metchashon, with Accompanions of a Sixtee
Quarter, Cablent Organ and Suns.
MISS AL UNION. All tickets must be counterstrand by the Tressures of the Society, at the Waste Store of Root & Cady Day a limited number issued.

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With new and splendid lilustrations of the Old and New World and the GEMS OF STATUARY, nightly treeted with enthus asm. greeted with enthus sam,
By desire, while be repeated the celebrated GHOST
SCENES PROM HANLET, Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Day
as Ham et and the Queen. Ghost, by Mr. J. M. factor. Miss MARY SKAAT! will sing two of her favorite slads. The dramatic romance called the DOOM OF DESTINY

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MONDAY, October 26th Purse \$2,000. D. Talman, f New York, rames hav stallion GRINGE M. ACCIEN: Wm. Woodenin, of New York, names This race is to be mile heats, three in five, to harman DAVID THOMPSON, President, Chas. D. Bragdon, Secretary. occiost

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